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APPLICATION NO.	FI	LING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/717,571	11/21/2003		Koji Shigemura	1670.1020	9396
49455	7590	01/11/2006		EXAMINER	
STEIN, MO	CEWEN &	& BUI, LLP	CLEVELAND, MICHAEL B		
1400 EYE S SUITE 300	TREET, N	IW		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
WASHINGTON, DC 20005				1762	

DATE MAILED: 01/11/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

			K
	Application No.	Applicant(s)	0
	10/717,571	SHIGEMURA, KOJI	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Michael Cleveland	1762	
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the d	orrespondence address :	••
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DAGE of the may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period was Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tir vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. mely filed h the mailing date of this communica ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	-
Status			
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 No	ovember 2005.		
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ This	action is non-final.	•	
3) Since this application is in condition for allowar	nce except for formal matters, pro	osecution as to the merits	s is
closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 4	53 O.G. 213.	
Disposition of Claims			
4) Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.			
4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-13 is/are withdrawn	from consideration.		
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.			
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>14-19</u> is/are rejected.			
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.			
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	r election requirement.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.		
10) \boxtimes The drawing(s) filed on <u>11/21/2003</u> is/are: a) \square	accepted or b) objected to by	the Examiner.	
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Se	e 37 CFR 1.85(a).	
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct			
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152	<u>?</u> .
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list 	s have been received. s have been received in Applicat ity documents have been receive I (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	ion No ed in this National Stage	
Attachment(s)	_		
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D		
2) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 112103.	_ ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` `	Patent Application (PTO-152)	

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DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Applicant's election with traverse of Group III, claims 14-19 in the reply filed on 11/10/2005 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that Group I and Group II are not distinct. The argument is unconvincing because it is not related to the elected species. However, the Examiner ackowledges that inventions I and II are related as process of making and product made. The inventions are distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) that the process as claimed can be used to make other and materially different product or (2) that the product as claimed can be made by another and materially different process (MPEP § 806.05(f)). In the instant case the product as claimed can be formed by another and materially different method such as etching a metal sheet to form the mask.

Regarding the restriction between Groups II and III, Applicant argues that the Examiner's proposed alternate use of using a mask for electrodeposition to form an LCD does not account for all the features of Group II. The argument is unconvincing because Group III does not require the use of those features. Furthermore, the features of the method of making a mask do not have (and are neither disclosed nor claimed as having) any functional relationship with the subsequent use of the mask that would prevent its use as a deposition for an LCD rather than an EL device.

Applicant argues that there would be no serious burden in examining all sets of claims. A serious burden exists in the differing issues likely to arise during the prosecution of the different applications.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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3. Claims 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamada et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2001/0019807, hereafter '807) in view of Ito et al. (U.S. Patent 5,652,067, hereafter '067).

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'807 teaches a method of manufacturing an organic EL device, the method comprising: forming a first electrode layer (61) in a predetermined pattern on an insulating substrate (10) [0060];

forming an organic film comprising at least a patterned emission layer (66) on the first electrode layer [0062-0063];

forming a second electrode layer (67) in a predetermined pattern on the organic film [0015];

wherein the organic films are deposited using a deposition mask frame assembly [0022] comprising:

a mask comprising a thin plate (95) in which a predetermined patten of apertures (110) is formed,

a frame (125) supporting one surface of the mask so that the mask is tensed, and a cover mask (126) supporting an opposite surface of the mask wherein the cover mask corresponds to the frame [0024; Fig. 5].

'807 does not explicitly teach sealing the second electrode layer. However, the Examiner takes Official Notice that it is extremely well known in the art of manufacturing organic EL devices to apply a sealing layer over the cathode to protect the cathode and the organic materials from harmful effects of air and moisture. See, e.g., '067, col. 19, lines 30-39. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have sealed the second electrode layer in order to have protected the cathode and organic material from harmful effects.

Claim 15: '807 teaches the mask may be nickel [0022].

Claim 16: '807 teaches the mask may made by electroforming [0027].

4. Claims 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamada '807 in view of Ito '067 as applied to claim 14 above, and further in view of Kitazume (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0025406, hereafter '406).

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Claims 17-18: '807 and '067 are discussed above, but do not explicitly teach that the mask, frame, and cover mask are joined by spot welding. However, '406 teaches that spot welding is a suitable method for joining the pieces of a shadow mask used for vapor deposition to form organic EL devices [0004], [0010]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used spot welding as the particular method of joining the mask pieces of '807 with a reasonable expectation of success because spot welding is recognized in the art as a suitable method for joining the pieces of a shadow mask used for vapor deposition to form organic EL devices. The selection of something based on its known suitability for its intended use has been held to support a *prima facie* case of obviousness. *Sinclair & Carroll Co. v. Interchemical Corp.*, 325 U.S. 327, 65 USPQ 297 (1945).

Claim 19: The welding pitch may be 1 mm [0035].

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Cleveland whose telephone number is (571) 272-1418. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday, 7-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Timothy Meeks can be reached on (571) 272-1423. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Michael Clevelar Primary Examiner Art Unit 1762 Page 4